

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 94 19:13:10 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #260
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 7 Mar 94 Volume 94 : Issue 260

Today's Topics:

 4-1000A Chimney
 400 Hz xtal ladder filter, help. (2 msgs)
 ANARTS RTTY NEWS BULLETIN 799 06/03/94
 copying cw on typewriters
 IPS Daily Report 06 03 94

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 1994 20:22:32 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srigenprp!alanb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 4-1000A Chimney
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Don Turner (don.turner@eabbs.com) wrote:
: Hi Guys: I need a chimney for my 4-1000A tube. The Eimac part number
: is SK-506. If any of you are will to let go of one of these, leave a
: message.Don Turner WA6WRX

I know that a Coleman lantern globes work perfectly for 3-1000's. Not sure
if they work with 4-1000's. They are much cheaper than Eimac chimneys.

AL N1AL

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 1994 20:33:56 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srngenprp!alanb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 400 Hz xtal ladder filter, help.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg (asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg) wrote:

: Hi,

: My homemade QRP xcvr has a 600 Hz BW xtal ladder filter
: consisting of 4 12.0000 MHz xtals. However I still find it hard to
: work pile-ups due to insufficient selectivity. I am planning to
: change it to 400 Hz. Does anyone know how much improvement I can
: expect to see? Also, how can this be done in the easiest way? Do
: I need to add xtal stages or just change to capacitor values?

: 72 es 73,
: Daniel

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 1994 20:56:18 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srngenprp!alanb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 400 Hz xtal ladder filter, help.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg wrote:

: : My homemade QRP xcvr has a 600 Hz BW xtal ladder filter
: : consisting of 4 12.0000 MHz xtals. However I still find it hard to
: : work pile-ups due to insufficient selectivity. I am planning to
: : change it to 400 Hz. Does anyone know how much improvement I can
: : expect to see? Also, how can this be done in the easiest way? Do
: : I need to add xtal stages or just change to capacitor values?

Going from 600 Hz to 400 Hz may not be enough of a change to make
a significant difference. You might want to shoot for a bit narrower.

I'm assuming the circuit has the capacitors in series between input
and output with shunt capacitors at input/output and the junctions
of each pair of crystals. Increasing the capacitance should narrow
the bandwidth. It will also lower the resonant frequency a bit
and increase the insertion loss slightly.

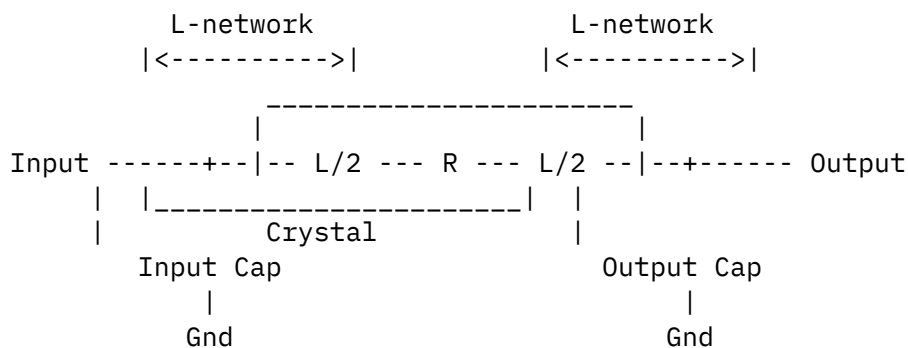
Zack Lau (KH6CP) (zlau@arrl.org) wrote:

: ... Increasing the capacitor values will
: decrease the bandwidth, but will also decrease the impedance.
: Impedance matching is important to maintain the proper filter
: shape. ...

To clarify, the load impedance is not really matched to the crystals, it is matched to the source. Consider a single-section series crystal with no matching capacitors. So long as the crystal series resistance is small compared to the load resistance, the crystal has no effect on source/load match at resonance.

When you add the shunt capacitors on input/output, you basically have added L-networks at both ends, with the crystal providing the required series inductance to effect the proper match. (The crystal looks inductive above resonance.) The "L-network" transforms the 50 ohm source/load impedance down to a lower value, which increases the loaded Q of the crystal, narrowing the bandwidth. That also increases the insertion loss, which is proportional to $(\text{loaded Q}) / (\text{unloaded Q})$. The bigger the capacitor, the greater the impedance transformation and the narrower the bandwidth.

In the following "schematic", L is the net inductance of the off-resonant crystal, and R is the crystal's effective series resistance:



AL N1AL

Date: 7 Mar 94 12:12:44 GMT
From: nprdc!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!munari.oz.au!newshost.anu.edu.au!sserve!usage!metro!
news.ci.com.au!eram!dave@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ANARTS RTTY NEWS BULLETIN 799 06/03/94
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

[ANARTS - Australian National Amateur Radio Teletype Society]

ANARTS NEWS BULLETIN 799 06/03/94

SUNDAY TRANSMISSION DETAILS.

3.545 MHz

0930 UTC This relay is in
 recess until 3rd April.

7.045 MHz -3	0030 UTC	VK2CTD (Col)
14.070 MHz (amtor/fec)	0030 UTC	VK2DPM (Alan)
14.091 MHz	0030 UTC	VK2BQS (JIM)
146.675 MHz	0030/0930 UTC	VK2JPA (PAT)
144.850 MHz (ax25 bbs)		VK2JPA AT VK2RWI
146.675 MHz (rtty mmbbs/repeater)		VK2RTY

Views expressed in this news bulletin are not necessarily those of the Broadcast Officer, the Relay Officers, or of the Society.

Well, did you see us at the Central Coast Field Day? We were on the top floor of the stand if you could not find us. I believe this happened to other clubs whose displays were on a lower floor last year. Shall suggest to the host club that a location board be displayed outside the stand main entrance so that all club stands can be found more easily next year. It is a great location, spacious outlook, but I suppose it is a bit hard to get past the refreshment floor, hi hi.

The winner of the Morse Contest held on the ANARTS Stand at Wyong last Sunday was VK2IC (he sounds more like a computer specialist than a practitioner of the Ancient Art of Morse Code). He had two errors in sending and one in receiving. He was the proud and pleased recipient of the prizes : the President's Bottle(s).

All in all, the day appeared to be a great success -- did you meet the IPS team ? There were four on deck during the day. I am looking forward to seeing the attendance figures for the day. With this new venue, the attendance seems to be spread out more, or is it just because there are more places to look for people and stands.

We look forward to next year and seeing you all again.

BARTG Contest

Date: March 19-21 1994, sponsored by the British Amateur Radio Teledata Group.

Exchange: Send: RST + QSO number + time in UTC.

Multipliers: Each DXCC country, including first QSO with W, VE and VK, counts as a multiplier on each band. Each call district in W, VE and VK will count as an additional on each

band. Also, each continent (6) will count once, not once per band.

QSO Points: Count 1 (one) point per QSO.

Final score: Total QSOs x total multipliers x number of continents (max 6).

Logs: Use separate logsheets for each band. Logs must show: BAND, DATE and TIME (UTC), CALLSIGN, MESSAGE Sent and Received, COUNTRIES and POINTS claimed.

Summary sheet must show full scoring, times of operation, and address for correspondence.

Logsheets, summary sheets and multiplier and dupesheets are all available for copying from the RTTY Contester's Guide, published by RTTY Journal.

Deadline: Logs must be received by May 25 to qualify.

Mail logs to:

BARTG c/o John Barber, G4SKA
32 Wellbrook Street
Tiverton, Devon
EX165JW, England

Have fun!

IPS weekly report

24 FEBRUARY - 3 MARCH 1994

Issue No 09

Date of issue: 4 March, 1994

INDICES:

Date	25	26	27	28	01	02	03
10cm	097	094	095	093	094	098	101
A	12	06	06	09	10	17 (17 estimated)
T	71	27	55	57	47	73	64

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was very low 25th-26th and 28th February-1st March, moderate on 27th, and low on 2nd-3rd March. There was

an M2 flare on 27th february.

The geomagnetic field at Learmonth (WA) was quiet on 27th, quiet to unsettled 26th, 28th-3rd March, apart for a period of minor storm activity on 3rd.

Ionospheric F2 critical frequencies at Sydney were up to 20 per cent above predicted monthly values on 25th, near predicted levels on 26th, near predicted with enhancement periods of up to 30 per cent on 27th-1st, and enhanced 10 to 15 per cent on 2nd-3rd March. Sporadic E may have degraded F layer communications at times on 1st March.

FORECAST FOR THE NEXT WEEK (4 -10 MARCH)

SOLAR: low

GEOMAGNETIC: active-minor storm periods expected March 4-9, due to a solar coronal hole.

IONOSPHERIC: degraded HF comms expected March 4-9. Depressions of up to 20% may be experienced at times during this interval.

Updated IPS Monthly Predicted Smoothed T-indices

Prepared on Mon Feb 28 12:58:20 1994

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1993												42
1994	39	37	36	35	34	31	29	27	24	22	21	19
1995	19	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	12	11	11	10
1996	10	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	9	10	11	12
1997	13	14	16	18	20	22	25	28	32	35	40	46

Courtesy of IPS Radio and Space Services

VK2SG RTTY DX NOTES 25 FEB 94

VK2SG RTTY DXNOTES WEEKENDING 25 FEBRUARY 1994 (BID RTDX0225)

OUR INFORMATION THIS WEEK CAME FROM: 9X5LJ, DJ3IW AND THE CENTRAL-EUROPE DX CLUSTER NODE DB0SPC, I5FLN, IK5AAX AND THE IK5PWJ PACKET CLUSTER, W2JGR AND THE NJ0M NODE THE TWIN-CITIES DX PACKET CLUSTER, W5KSI AND ZS5S. THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY 18

DX NOT SLEEPIN, JUST RESTIN

SATURDAY 19

0114-14088	S92ZM	0707-14082	UN7LR
1110-21073	5Z4FO FEC	1516-14085	ZS9A
1520-21083	8ZD7DP	1527-14088	ER3ED
1529-21088	V50CM	1537-14085	5R8DG
1542-14087	EX2U	1706-14087	5B4VX

SUNDAY 20

0843-21086	9N1AA	0843-21089	9M1AA
1045-21086	FR5ZU	1052-21083	TZ6FIC
1129-21085	ZD8M	1253-21083	ZD7DP
1355-21086	9H1ET	1358-21091	HJ4SAN
1401-14086	UT5DX	1407-14084	5B4VX
1421-14084	XU7VK	1448-14088	UN7LR
1450-14089	YL3FW	1455-21086	5R8DS
1627-14084	S59F	1633-14090	5B4ABU
1835-14087	ZS1CU	2230-14064	TY1PS CLOVER

MONDAY 21

1317-14086	EA8/ON8RI	1720-14083	V31WW
2044-14085	V31DV	2044-14090	J88BS
2052-14083	ZD7DP	2135-14086	V31EN
2209-14085	S92ZM	2156-14085	C02JJ
2330-14085	V31DV		

TUESDAY 22

0113-14086	V31II	1634-14086	V31WW
1814-14087	V31EO QSL KF8NN	1954-14083	J88BS
2012-14085	V32GM	2017-14086	C02KG
2019-14082	V31GM	2139-14085	V31MV
2339-14083	V31JU		

WEDNESDAY 23

1620-14088 HK1LAQ

THURSDAY 24

0021-14086	CX7BF	2006-14084	ZS0X QSL DJ6JC
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NOTES OF INTEREST.

PENGUIN ISLANDS, ZS0 AND WALVIS BAY, ZS9. THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA, AGREED TO HAND OVER THE THIRTEEN PENGUIN ISLANDS AND WALVIS BAY, TO THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA ON 28 FEBRUARY.

DJ6JC, DJ6SI AND V51BI, USING THE CALL ZS0X, SHOULD HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ON 23-28 FEBRUARY FROM PENGUIN ISLANDS AND ZS6EZ AND G3XTT WITH THE CALL, ZS9Z, FROM WALVIS BAY. THEY BOTH BECAME PART OF NAMIBIA BEGINNING 1 MARCH AND MORE THAN LIKELY WILL BE DELETED AS DXCC COUNTRIES.

DESECHEO, KP5. THE PLANNED DXPEDITION BY A GROUP OF OPERATORS FOR 1-7 MARCH, HAS BEEN CANCELLED. PERMISSION TO LAND HAS BEEN DENIED BECAUSE A GROUP OF HAITIAN SQUATTERS. UNTIL THIS CAN BE RESOLVED, NO LANDING PERMISSION CAN BE GIVEN.

REVILLA GIGEDO, XF4. THIS OPERATION WAS ON UNTIL 4 MARCH. QSL HECTOR, XE1BEF.

MAYOTTE, FH. HERMANN, DJ2BW SHOULD BE SIGNING FH/DJ2BW FOR A MUCH NEEDED ONE IN RTTY FROM 1-9 MARCH. KYFC

FOR NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN, SEND YOUR BANDPASS AND NOTES OF INTEREST TO JULES, W2JGR AT W2TKU.#SRQ.FL.USA.NA

REMEMBER, DX DON'T SLEEP.

GL DE BOB, WB2CJL AT W5KSI.NOLA.LA.USA.NA

Coming events

1994

March 19th-20th BARTG WW RTTY Contest

April 16th-17th SARTG WW AMTOR Contest

Society information

The Society may be contacted at : PO Box 860, Crows Nest 2065 Australia, for such matters as membership and general enquiries. Enquiries can also be made by packet to the President (Col) VK2CTD, or the Secretary (Pat) VK2JPA @ VK20P.

News items may be sent to Broadcast Officer PO Box 60 Blacktown 2148 Australia, or by packet to VK2JPA @ VK20P.

Email addresses for the Broadcast Officer are :

patl@extro.ucc.su.oz.au or VK2JPA@VK20P nsw.aus.oc

The Society welcomes news items on any digital subjects from anywhere in the broadcast footprint. We know we reach ZL and many

South Pacific islands. We are looking forward to news from your areas to let other amateurs know what you are doing in the hobby. Hope to hear from you.

73s de Pat VK2JPA Broadcast Officer

That concludes ANARTS NEWS BULLETIN 799 06/03/94.

INSERTED BY VK2BQS (Jim) Vice-President ANARTS.

--

Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2OP.NSW.AUS.OC PGP 2.3
dave@esi.COM.AU ...muninari!esi.COM.AU!dave available

Date: 7 Mar 94 21:47:00 GMT
From: nprdc!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!swrinde!
cs.utexas.edu!geraldc.cc.utexas.edu!astro.as.utexas.edu!oo7@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: copying cw on typewriters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

MAHJMAC@DELPHI.COM asks:

>>If the only goal [of CW testing sessions] is to make
>>certain people are proficient in code, no matter what the means, then why
>>couldn't a decoding device that takes audible morse and converts it into
>>text be allowed. In under a week I could develop a program for the Sound
>>Blaster or other audio cards that could do exactly that.

Because when you are shipwrecked and have built your CW radio transmitter out of coconuts and paper clips, you won't be able to decode any messages received in response to your distress call. You have to know whether someone is saying "Ship will be there in 2 days", "pse QSY have been on this freq for last 10 hrs", or "599 TX qsl via buro, QRZ?"

Derek "May Day" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: 6 Mar 94 23:08:35 GMT
From: nprdc!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!muninari.oz.au!newshost.anu.edu.au!sserve!usage!metro!
ipso!rwc@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: IPS Daily Report 06 03 94
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

IPS RADIO AND SPACE SERVICES AUSTRALIA
Daily Solar And Geophysical Report

Issued at 2330 UT 6 March 1994
Summary for 6 March and Forecast up to 9 March
IPS Warning 7 was issued on 02 March and is still current.

1A. SOLAR SUMMARY

Activity: low

Flares: none.

Observed 10.7 cm flux/Equivalent Sunspot Number : 096/043

1B. SOLAR FORECAST

	07 March	08 March	09 March
Activity	Low	Low	Low
Fadeouts	None expected	None expected	None expected

Forecast 10.7 cm flux/Equivalent Sunspot Number : 098/045

1C. SOLAR COMMENT

None.

2A. MAGNETIC SUMMARY

Geomagnetic field at Learmonth : quiet to unsettled

Estimated Indices :	A	K	Observed A Index 5 March
Learmonth	08	2222 1233	
Fredericksburg	12		06
Planetary	10		05

2B. MAGNETIC FORECAST

DATE	Ap	CONDITIONS
07 Mar	20	Unsettled to active.
08 Mar	20	Unsettled to active.
09 Mar	20	Unsettled to active.

2C. MAGNETIC COMMENT

It appears that the expected coronal hole disturbance is not going to eventuate, or if it does it will be significantly milder than originally expected.

3A. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION SUMMARY

	LATITUDE BAND		
DATE	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
06 Mar	normal	normal	normal

PCA Event : None.

3B. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION FORECAST

LATITUDE BAND

DATE	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
07 Mar	normal	fair	poor
08 Mar	normal	fair	poor
09 Mar	normal	fair	poor

3C. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION COMMENT

Degraded HF comms did not eventuate.

4A. AUSTRALIAN REGION IONOSPHERIC SUMMARY

MUFs at Sydney were 10 to 20% above predicted monthly values

T index: 89

4B. AUSTRALIAN REGION IONOSPHERIC FORECAST

DATE	T-index	MUFs
07 Mar	70	10 to 20% above predicted monthly values.
08 Mar	60	About 15% above predicted monthly values.
09 Mar	60	About 15% above predicted monthly values.

Predicted Monthly T Index for March is 40.

4C. AUSTRALIAN REGION COMMENT

It appears that the expected HF degradations are not going to eventuate.

--

IPS Regional Warning Centre, Sydney
email: rwc@ips.oz.au
tel: +61 2 4148329
fax: +61 2 4148331

|IPS Radio and Space Services
|PO Box 5606
|West Chatswood NSW 2057
|AUSTRALIA

Date: 7 Mar 1994 12:47:35 -0800

From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.com!yeshua.marcam.com!insosf1.infonet.net!
usenet.ee.pdx.edu!news.reed.edu@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Mar2.175938.12119@alw.nih.gov>,
<1994Mar3.144159.3607@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<1994Mar3.185052.18759@oracle.us.oracle.com>com
Subject : Re: Further criminalization of scanning

Douglas Marsh (dmarsh@erpyr.us.oracle.com) wrote:

: In article <1994Mar3.144159.3607@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary

Coffman) writes:

: -- Other Quote Deleted --

: >

: >I agree, both with the idea that government is too quick to say "there
: >ought to be a law" and that scanner hobbists are at heart voyeurs. That's
: >where the basic difficulty arises. Laws against Peeping Toms have existed
: >for centuries. Congress is trying to extend that principle into the wireless
: >age, but they're making the same mistake here as they are with the problem
: >of violence in society. Banning scanners will be no more effective than
: >banning guns, and has the undesirable side effect of causing unnecessary
: >harm to legitimate users of these tools. The real problem in both cases
: >is sick and twisted individuals with no sense of morals or ethics, not
: >the hardware that enables them to pursue their voyeurism or violence.

: >

: >Gary

: >--

: >Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,	gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
: >Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.	uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
: >534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!	emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
: >Lawrenceville, GA 30244			

: How many people were killed by scanner last year?

: Doug :~}

Private citizens stopped approximately 1,000,000 crimes last year with
handguns. (Prof. Gary Kleck)

If only ONE life is saved, mustn't we maintain the right to own handguns?
^^^

How many crimes were stopped/lives were saved with a scanner radio?
(Better sharpen up the antennas on those "Assault Radios")

73's
Gene
KB7WIP

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 1994 18:46:44 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Mar3.153014.6322@arrl.org>,
<1994Mar4.132650.9466@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <1994Mar6.173414.5886@arrl.org>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)

Subject : Re: Medium range point-to-point digital links

In article <1994Mar6.173414.5886@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP)) writes:

>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

>: In article <1994Mar3.153014.6322@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP)) writes:

>: >BTW--how else does one improve a point to point link,

>: >besides using bigger antennas and more power?

>

>: Ah, the DXer mentality at work. That's what those guys

>: thought too. The only problem was, that wasn't why the

>: link was flakey. The real problem was that they had

>: established the world's worst exposed terminal in their

>: single frequency network, and the link was being killed

>: by all the DXer's with 160 watt amps and beams trying to

>: make it to their hubs and capturing the link node's receiver.

>: It would be held off for minutes at a time by the continuous

>: collisions.

>

>Actually, if you are forced to do it all on a single

>frequency, bigger antennas and more power *is*

>just about the only solution (to improve the link).

>The more directive antennas would reduce chance of

>collisions, while more power would reduce the effect

>of a collision. Admittedly, an *ugly* situation. But,

>politics makes it difficult to find other frequencies

>that are those compatible with radios already in use.

No, the better solution is to convince people to use *lower* power, and *lower* sites to reduce the exposed terminal problem. 40 db over S9 signals are not required, S2 is fine. The best solution is to use a separate non-contending link frequency, of course.

>Yes, I know you could modify all the TNCs for some sort
>of optimized slotted Aloha protocol, but I doubt this
>is really practical.

Right, it isn't practical, and all it takes is one joker who doesn't want to play to screw it up for everybody.

>Getting links on clear frequencies is where microwaves
>show their superiority. Not only is it more difficult
>to fill the wider bands with wall to wall signals, but
>highly directive antennas make frequency reuse more of a
>possibility. All that money spent on VHF bricks
>might be put to better use on microwave transverters.

The price of a VHF brick might make a down payment on a stable microwave transverter, but you still are faced with the LOS problems. Cheap, narrow, stable, pick one. As far as I know, the cheapest suitable microwave *appliance* is the SSB Electronics system. It costs about what a VHF kilowatt does. Gunnplexers are neither narrow nor stable. (not to say they won't *work* for some unimpeded paths, but you can't co-locate a lot of them in one of our bands).

>I'm pretty sure an analysis of the phone calls I've
>recorded would show that its not just DXers who run
>beams and amplifiers into their local BBS. I usually
>end up spending an extra few minutes explaining that
>while a beam results in stronger signals, this advantage
>is often eliminated by the extra collisions that result.

Yeah, there are others besides DXers who think power is the answer to every problem. And it's true that too little power, or too low an antenna can create hidden terminal problems as well. The overall MAN system has to *balance* to work well.

>I've found that an open wire fed *HF* dipole, even
>though it is cross polarized, works a lot better than
>an indoor yagi for packet work, because it hears more
>stations than the yagi.

A nice outdoor vertical that hears nearly as well as your BBS or node is even better. Especially when coupled with the minimum necessary transmit power. (Phil Karn's pseudo-cellular approach would be best *if* the average ham density was high enough. Unfortunately, it's not.)

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 7 Mar 94 04:16:42 GMT

From: nprdc!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!munnari.oz.au!newshost.anu.edu.au!sserve!usage!metro!news.ci.com.au!eram!dave@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <gradyCLxxqM.IID@netcom.com>, <5220@eram.esi.com.au>,
<alh-050394143621@twilight1h160.its.utas.edu.au>
Subject : Re: personal communication Australia <-> USA

In article <alh-050394143621@twilight1h160.its.utas.edu.au>,
alh@postoffice.utas.edu.au (Alan Hughes) writes:

| But you dont *have* to leave the header there, it can be deleted and then
| added back again later.

True. I guess you could always leave the file un-armoured, and 7PLUS it
for transport; all of which makes the anti-encryption laws silly, since
they're so easily circumvented. Not that I've ever done it, of course :-)

--

Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK20P.NSW.AUS.OC PGP 2.3
dave@esi.COM.AU ...munnar!esi.COM.AU!dave available

Date: 7 Mar 1994 16:23:04 -0500
From: yale.edu!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!news.delphi.com!not-for-mail@yale.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Feb17.144029.3459@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<rohvm1.mah48d-280294100619@136.141.220.39>,
<2MAR199408091550@nssdca.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Subject : Re: Keyboards at testing sessions

>Just couldn't resist adding to his thread. Copying by typewriter has been
>around for as long as there have been typewriters. Even the FCC when it
>gave the test would let you bring a typewriter. The computer is just the
>late 20th century typewriter. The object really is to demonstrate the
>ability to receive code at the required level. The mechanism by which you
>(as distinct from some computer program) write down the code is immaterial
>and not germane to the testing of code proficiency. Not even the FCC is
>requiring a handwriting proficiency test at a particular speed.

>Erich
>N30XM

As I was learning the code, I developed an application that would sound random
letters, numbers, or pro-signs, and I would then press the proper key on the
keyboard. As a high speed touch typist (> 120 wpm) I found that after a
while, my fingers were conditioned to pressing a certain key in response to
a certain audible pattern. When I then began attempting to write down
what I heard, instead of hitting a key, I discovered that I was not nearly

as proficient as I was on the keyboard.

But, you bring up an even different point. If the only goal is to make certain people are proficient in code, no matter what the means, then why couldn't a decoding device that takes audible morse and converts it into text be allowed. In under a week I could develop a program for the Sound Blaster or other audio cards that could do exactly that.

It would be no different than a person who can only decode morse if they have a typewriter or other keyboard device available. It seems to me that in this day and age, it is so easy to develop inexpensive devices that could decode morse, that the only reason to keep the test is to be certain people are proficient in reading and writing without devices to assist them.

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #260
